

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Pamphlet No. 5

THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS OF 1899 (II) AND
1907 (IV) RESPECTING THE LAWS AND
CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND

PUBLISHED BY THE ENDOWMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1915

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

|

Preface

In view of the very great interest at the present time in the Conventions and signed Declarations of the First and Second Hague Conferences, and particularly because of the need of accurate information as to ratifications of and adhesions to the Conventions and Declarations relating to war, the Endowment has prepared a series of pamphlets in order that the public may learn from reliable sources the status of these international agreements and the extent to which the Powers now at war are bound by their provisions.

The first pamphlet of this series (No. 3 of the pamphlet series of the Division of International Law) contains the respective Tables of Signatures, Ratifications, Adhesions and Reservations of the Conventions and Declarations of the two Conferences. The compilation has been made from official sources, and the tables have been certified as accurate by the Department of State of the United States. In all cases the reservations contained in the *procès-verbaux*, but only referred to in the official tables issued by the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, have been translated and printed in full, with the references to the official reports where their texts appear. Without the complete text of a reservation it is impossible to know to what extent a Power is bound by a Convention or Declaration.

The Conventions and Declarations, as the case may be, of the two Conferences, are printed separately in the succeeding numbers of the pamphlets, accompanied by the respective lists of countries which have (a) *ratified*, or (b) *adhered to*, or (c) *signed but not ratified* them, with the date of the particular action taken. Each Convention or Declaration is followed also by the texts of reservations, as indicated above respecting the pamphlet containing the Tables of Signatures, Ratifications, etc. (No. 3). The English translations of the original French texts of the several Conventions, Declarations and Final Acts of the Conferences reproduce the official translations of the Department of State, except that a few obvious misprints, and an occasional mistranslation, have been corrected. Marginal notes have been added to facilitate reference.

Inasmuch as most of the Conventions and Declarations of the Conferences concerning war contain a clause to the effect that they only bind belligerents which have ratified them, and then only if all the belligerents are contracting Powers, there is appended a list of the countries now at war and the dates of the formal declarations or announcements of the existence of a state of war.

It should be noted that the Conventions and Declarations are not binding prior to the deposit of ratifications at The Hague. The mere signature of these conventional agreements may be regarded as the indication of an intention to ratify them, but creates no legal obligation. Adhesion has the effect of ratification. In this relation it is proper to remark that only the formal agreements of the Conferences—such as the Conventions and the signed Declarations—contemplate ratification. The informal agreements—such as the unsigned Declarations, Resolutions, Recommendations, and *Vœux*—are not signed separately. They are contained in the Final Act, which is an official summary of the proceedings of each Conference, and as such is signed.

A word should be said about the additional protocol to the Convention for an International Prize Court. It was not agreed upon at the Second Hague Conference, but was subsequently negotiated in order to remove objections to the Prize Court Convention. The signatures to it are indicated in the last column of the table of signatures of the Second Conference.

The Conventions and Declarations are numbered as in the Final Acts.

The official published proceedings of the First Conference are referred to in the footnotes as *Procès-verbaux*, those of the Second as *Actes et documents*. The full titles of the publications are respectively: (1) *Conférence internationale de la paix. La Haye, 18 mai–29 juillet, 1899. Ministère des affaires étrangères. Nouvelle édition. La Haye. Martinus Nijhoff, 1907*; (2) *Deuxième conférence internationale de la paix. La Haye, 15 juin–18 octobre, 1907. Actes et documents. Ministère des affaires étrangères. La Haye, imprimerie nationale, 1907*.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director of the Division of International Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 23, 1914.

THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS OF 1899 (II) AND 1907 (IV) RESPECTING
THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND

1899

CONVENTION (II) with respect to the laws and customs of war on land.—Signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; [etc.] :

Considering that, while seeking means to preserve peace and prevent armed conflicts among nations, it is likewise necessary to have regard to cases where an appeal to arms may be caused by events which their solicitude could not avert;

Animated by the desire to serve, even in this extreme hypothesis, the interests of humanity and the ever increasing requirements of civilization;

Thinking it important, with this object, to revise the laws and general customs of war, either with the view of defining them more precisely, or of laying down certain limits for the purpose of modifying their severity as far as possible;

1907

CONVENTION (IV) respecting the laws and customs of war on land.—Signed at The Hague, October 18, 1907.*

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; [etc.] :

Seeing that, while seeking means to preserve peace and prevent armed conflicts between nations, it is likewise necessary to bear in mind the case where the appeal to arms has been brought about by events which their care was unable to avert;

Animated by the desire to serve, even in this extreme case, the interests of humanity and the ever progressive needs of civilization;

Thinking it important, with this object, to revise the general laws and customs of war, either with a view to defining them with greater precision or to confining them within such limits as would mitigate their severity as far as possible;

Purpose of Convention.

*Italics indicate differences between the Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

1899

Inspired by these views which are enjoined at the present day, as they were twenty-five years ago at the time of the Brussels Conference in 1874, by a wise and generous foresight;

Have, in this spirit, adopted a great number of provisions, the object of which is to define and govern the usages of war on land.

In view of the high contracting Parties, these provisions, the wording of which has been inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war so far as military necessities permit, are destined to serve as general rules of conduct for belligerents in their relations with each other and with populations.

It has not, however, been possible to agree forthwith on provisions embracing all the circumstances which occur in practice.

On the other hand, it could not be intended by the high contracting Parties that the cases not provided for should, for want of a written provision, be left to the arbitrary judgment of the military commanders.

Until a more complete code of the laws of war is issued, the high contracting Parties think it right to declare that in cases not included in the Regulations adopted by them, populations and belliger-

1907

Have deemed it necessary to complete and explain in certain particulars the work of the First Peace Conference, which, following on the Brussels Conference of 1874, and inspired by the ideas dictated by a wise and generous forethought, adopted provisions intended to define and govern the usages of war on land.

According to the views of the high contracting Parties, these provisions, the wording of which has been inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war, as far as military requirements permit, are intended to serve as a general rule of conduct for the belligerents in their mutual relations and in their relations with the inhabitants.

It has not, however, been found possible at present to concert Regulations covering all the circumstances which arise in practice;

On the other hand, the high contracting Parties clearly do not intend that unforeseen cases should, in the absence of a written undertaking, be left to the arbitrary judgment of military commanders.

Until a more complete code of the laws of war has been issued, the high contracting Parties deem it expedient to declare that, in cases not included in the Regulations adopted by them, the in-

1899

ents remain under the protection and empire of the principles of international law, as they result from the usages established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity, and the requirements of the public conscience;

They declare that it is in this sense especially that Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations adopted must be understood;

The high contracting Parties, desiring to conclude a Convention to this effect, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

[Here follow the names of plenipotentiaries.]

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE 1

The high contracting Parties shall issue instructions to their armed land forces, which shall be in conformity with the "Regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on land" annexed to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 2

The provisions contained in the Regulations mentioned in Article 1 are only binding on the contract-

1907

habitants and the belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and the dictates of the public conscience.

They declare that it is in this sense especially that Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations adopted must be understood.

The high contracting Parties, wishing to conclude a *fresh* Convention to this effect, have appointed the following as their plenipotentiaries:

[Here follow the names of plenipotentiaries.]

Who, after *having deposited* their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE 1

The contracting *Powers* shall issue instructions to their armed land forces which shall be in conformity with the Regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on land, annexed to the present Convention.

Instructions
to armed
land forces.

ARTICLE 2

The provisions contained in the *Powers bound.* Regulations referred to in Article 1, *as well as in the present Con-*

1899

ing Powers, in case of war between two or more of them.

These provisions shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between contracting Powers, a non-contracting Power joins one of the belligerents.

Penalty for
violating
regulations.

Prior Conven-
tion replaced.

Continuance
of former
Convention.

Ratification.

Deposit at
The Hague.

ARTICLE 3

The present Convention shall be ratified as speedily as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

1907

vention, do not apply except between contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

ARTICLE 3

A belligerent party which violates the provisions of the said Regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces.

ARTICLE 4

The present Convention, duly ratified, shall as between the contracting Powers, be substituted for the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, respecting the laws and customs of war on land.

The Convention of 1899 remains in force as between the Powers which signed it, and which do not also ratify the present Convention.

ARTICLE 5

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a procès-verbal signed by the Representa-

1899

1907

tives of the Powers which take part therein and by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification, addressed to the Netherland Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A procès-verbal shall be drawn up recording the receipt of each ratification, and a copy, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel, to all the contracting Powers.

A duly certified copy of the procès-verbal relative to the first deposit of ratifications, of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, as well as of the instruments of ratification, shall be immediately sent by the Netherland Government, through the diplomatic channel, to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference, as well as to the other Powers which have adhered to the Convention. In the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph the said Government shall at the same time inform them of the date on which it received the notification.

Certified copies
to Powers.

ARTICLE 4

Non-signatory Powers are allowed to adhere to the present Convention.

For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the contracting Powers by means of a written notification, addressed to the Netherland Government, and

ARTICLE 6

Non-signatory Powers may adhere to the present Convention.

Adherence of
non-signatory
Powers.

The Power which desires to adhere notifies in writing its intention to the Netherland Government, forwarding to it the act of adhesion, which shall be deposited

Notification
of intent.

1899

by it communicated to all the other contracting Powers.

Communication to other Powers.

1907

in the archives of the said Government.

This Government shall at once transmit to all the other Powers a duly certified copy of the notification as well as of the act of adhesion, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

Effect of ratification.

ARTICLE 5

Denunciation.

In the event of one of the high contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, such denunciation would not take effect until a year after the written notification made to the Netherland Government, and by it at once communicated to all the other contracting Powers.

Notifying Power only affected.

This denunciation shall affect only the notifying Power.

ARTICLE 7

The present Convention shall come into force, in the case of the Powers which were a party to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the procès-verbal of this deposit, and, in the case of the Powers which ratify subsequently or which adhere, sixty days after the notification of their ratification or of their adhesion has been received by the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 8

In the event of one of the contracting Powers wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherland Government, which shall at once communicate a duly certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the noti-

1899

1907

fying Power, and one year after
the notification has reached the
Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 9

*A register kept by the Nether-
land Ministry for Foreign Affairs
shall give the date of the deposit
of ratifications made in virtue of
Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 4, as
well as the date on which the noti-
fications of adhesion (Article 6,
paragraph 2), or of denunciation
(Article 8, paragraph 1) were re-
ceived.*

Register of
ratifications.

*Each contracting Power is en-
titled to have access to this reg-
ister and to be supplied with duly
certified extracts.*

In faith whereof the plenipo-
tentiaries have appended their
signatures to the present Con-
vention.

Signing.

In faith of which the plenipo-
tentiaries have signed the present
Convention and affixed their seals
thereto.

Done at the Hague the 29th
July, 1899, in a single copy, which
shall be kept in the archives of the
Netherland Government, and
copies of which, duly certified,
shall be delivered to the contracting
Powers through the diplomatic
channel.

[Here follow signatures.]

Done at The Hague, the 18th
October, 1907, in a single copy,
which shall remain deposited in
the archives of the Netherland
Government, and duly certified
copies of which shall be sent,
through the diplomatic channel,
to the Powers which have been
invited to the Second Peace
Conference.

Deposit
of original.

[Here follow signatures.]

	1899	1907
	ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION	ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION
Regulations.	REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.	REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.
Belligerents.	SECTION I.—ON BELLIGERENTS	SECTION I.—ON BELLIGERENTS
Qualifications.	CHAPTER I.— <i>On the Qualifications of Belligerents</i>	CHAPTER I.— <i>The Qualifications of Belligerents</i>
	ARTICLE 1	ARTICLE 1
Application of laws of war to all forces.	<p>The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps, fulfilling the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; 2. To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; 3. To carry arms openly; and 4. To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war. 	<p>The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; 2. To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; 3. To carry arms openly; and 4. To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.
Forces included in "army."	<p>In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army."</p>	<p>In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army."</p>
	ARTICLE 2	ARTICLE 2
Unorganized belligerents recognized.	<p>The population of a territory which has not been occupied who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having time to organize themselves</p>	<p>The inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied, who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize</p>

1899

in accordance with Article 1, shall be regarded as belligerent, if they respect the laws and customs of war.

ARTICLE 3

The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In case of capture by the enemy both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war.

CHAPTER II.—*On Prisoners of War*

ARTICLE 4

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not in that of the individuals or corps who captured them.

They must be humanely treated.

All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers remain their property.

ARTICLE 5

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or any other locality, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits; but they can only be confined as an indispensable measure of safety.

1907

themselves in accordance with Article 1, shall be regarded as belligerents *if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war.*

ARTICLE 3

The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In the case of capture by the enemy, both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war.

CHAPTER II.—*Prisoners of War*

Combatants and non-combatants.

Prisoners of war.

ARTICLE 4

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them.

They must be humanely treated.

All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers, remain their property.

Responsibility of capturing Government.

Treatment.

Personal belongings.

ARTICLE 5

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or other place, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits; but they can not be confined except as an indispensable measure of safety and *only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.*

Confinement.

Employment
at labor.

1899
ARTICLE 6

The State may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude. Their tasks shall not be excessive, and shall have nothing to do with the military operations.

Prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Payment.

Work done for the State shall be paid for according to the tariffs in force for soldiers of the national army employed on similar tasks.

When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons, the conditions shall be settled in agreement with the military authorities.

Use of wages.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them at the time of their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

ARTICLE 7

Maintenance.

The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is bound to maintain them.

General
treatment.

Failing a special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners

1907
ARTICLE 6

The State may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude, *officers excepted*. The tasks shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war.

Prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the State is paid at the rates in force for work of a similar kind done by soldiers of the national army, *or, if there are none in force, at a rate according to the work executed*.

When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons the conditions are settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them on their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

ARTICLE 7

The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is charged with their maintenance.

In the absence of a special agreement between the belliger-

1899

of war shall be treated as regards food, quarters, and clothing, on the same footing as the troops of the Government which has captured them.

ARTICLE 8

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the army of the State into whose hands they have fallen. Any act of insubordination warrants the adoption, as regards them, of such measures of severity as may be necessary.

Escaped prisoners, recaptured before they have succeeded in rejoining their army, or before quitting the territory occupied by the army that captured them, are liable to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping are again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment for the previous flight.

ARTICLE 9

Every prisoner of war, if questioned, is bound to declare his true name and rank, and if he disregards this rule, he is liable to a curtailment of the advantages accorded to the prisoners of war of his class.

1907

ents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards board, lodging, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government who captured them.

ARTICLE 8

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the army of the State in whose power they are. Any act of insubordination justifies the adoption towards them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

Escaped prisoners who are retaken before being able to rejoin their own army or before leaving the territory occupied by the army which captured them are liable to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping, are again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment on account of the previous flight.

ARTICLE 9

Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if he is questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, and if he infringes this rule, he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class curtailed.

*Subject to
military
laws, etc.*

Insubordination.

*Recaptured
prisoners.*

*Restrictions
for false
statements.*

1899

ARTICLE 10

Parole to be observed.

Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country authorize it, and, in such a case, they are bound, on their personal honor, scrupulously to fulfil, both as regards their own Government and the Government by whom they were made prisoners, the engagements they have contracted.

Recognition of.

In such cases, their own Government shall not require of nor accept from them any service incompatible with the parole given.

1907

ARTICLE 10

Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country allow, and, in such cases, they are bound, on their personal honor, scrupulously to fulfil, both towards their own Government and the Government by whom they were made prisoners, the engagements they have contracted.

In such cases their own Government is bound neither to require of nor accept from them any service incompatible with the parole given.

ARTICLE 11

Parole to be voluntary.

A prisoner of war can not be forced to accept his liberty on parole; similarly the hostile Government is not obliged to assent to the prisoner's request to be set at liberty on parole.

ARTICLE 11

A prisoner of war can not be compelled to accept his liberty on parole; similarly the hostile Government is not obliged to accede to the request of the prisoner to be set at liberty on parole.

ARTICLE 12

Forfeiture of parole.

Any prisoner of war, who is liberated on parole and recaptured, bearing arms against the Government to whom he had pledged his honor, or against the allies of that Government, forfeits his right to be treated as a prisoner of war, and can be brought before the courts.

ARTICLE 12

Prisoners of war liberated on parole and recaptured bearing arms against the Government to whom they had pledged their honor, or against the allies of that Government, forfeit their right to be treated as prisoners of war, and can be brought before the courts.

1899

ARTICLE 13

Individuals who follow an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers, contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands, and whom the latter think fit to detain, have a right to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they can produce a certificate from the military authorities of the army they were accompanying.

1907

ARTICLE 13

Individuals who follow an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers and contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands and whom the latter thinks expedient to detain, are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in possession of a certificate from the military authorities of the army which they were accompanying.

Treatment
of captured
reporters,
sutlers, etc.

ARTICLE 14

A bureau for information relative to prisoners of war is instituted, on the commencement of hostilities, in each of the belligerent States, and, when necessary, in the neutral countries on whose territory belligerents have been received. This bureau is intended to answer all inquiries about prisoners of war, and is furnished by the various services concerned with all the necessary information to enable it to keep an individual return for each prisoner of war. It is kept informed of internments and changes, as well as of admissions into hospital and deaths.

ARTICLE 14

An inquiry office for prisoners of war is instituted on the commencement of hostilities in each of the belligerent States, and, when necessary, in neutral countries which have received belligerents in their territory. It is the function of this office to reply to all inquiries about the prisoners. It receives from the various services concerned full information respecting internments and transfers, *releases on parole, exchanges, escapes*, admissions into hospital, deaths, as well as other information necessary to enable it to *make out and keep up to date* an individual return for each prisoner of war. *The office must state in this return the regimental number, name and surname, age, place of origin, rank, unit, wounds, date*

Bureau of in-
formation to
be established.

Functions.

Receipt, etc.,
of property.

It is also the duty of the information bureau to receive and collect all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., found on the battlefields or left by prisoners who have died in hospital or ambulance, and to transmit them to those interested.

and place of capture, internment, wounding, and death, as well as any observations of a special character. The individual return shall be sent to the Government of the other belligerent after the conclusion of peace.

It is likewise the function of the inquiry office to receive and collect all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, etc., found on the field of battle or left by prisoners who have been released on parole, or exchanged, or who have escaped, or died in hospitals or ambulances, and to forward them to those concerned.

ARTICLE 15

Recognition of
relief societies.

Agents.

Relief societies for prisoners of war, which are regularly constituted in accordance with the law of the country with the object of serving as the intermediary for charity, shall receive from the belligerents for themselves and their duly accredited agents every facility, within the bounds of military requirements and administrative regulations, for the effective accomplishment of their humane task. Delegates of these societies may be admitted to the places of internment for the distribution of relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on

ARTICLE 15

Relief societies for prisoners of war, which are properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country and with the object of serving as the channel for charitable effort shall receive from the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents every facility for the efficient performance of their humane task within the bounds imposed by military necessities and administrative regulations. Agents of these societies may be admitted to the places of internment for the purpose of distributing relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military

1899

giving an engagement in writing to comply with all their regulations for order and police.

ARTICLE 16

The information bureau shall have the privilege of free postage. Letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as postal parcels destined for the prisoners of war or dispatched by them, shall be free of all postal duties both in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in those they pass through.

Gifts and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all duties of entry and others, as well as of payments for carriage by the Government railways.

ARTICLE 17

Officers taken prisoners may receive, if necessary, the full pay allowed them in this position by their country's regulations, the amount to be repaid by their Government.

ARTICLE 18

Prisoners of war shall enjoy every latitude in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at their own church services, provided only they comply with

1907

authorities, and on giving an undertaking in writing to comply with all measures of order and police which the latter may issue.

ARTICLE 16

Inquiry offices enjoy the privilege of free postage. Letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as parcels by post, intended for prisoners of war, or dispatched by them, shall be exempt from all postal duties in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in the countries they pass through.

Privileges allowed.

Presents and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all import or other duties, as well as of payments for carriage by the State railways.

ARTICLE 17

Officers taken prisoners shall receive *the same rate of pay as officers of corresponding rank in the country where they are detained*, the amount to be ultimately refunded by their own Government.

Pay to officers taken prisoners.

ARTICLE 18

Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at the services of whatever church they may belong to, on

Religious liberty.

1899

the regulations for order and police issued by the military authorities.

1907

the sole condition that they comply with the measures of order and police issued by the military authorities.

ARTICLE 19

Wills.

The wills of prisoners of war are received or drawn up on the same conditions as for soldiers of the national army.

Burials, etc.

The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates, as well as for the burial of prisoners of war, due regard being paid to their grade and rank.

ARTICLE 19

The wills of prisoners of war are received or drawn up in the same way as for soldiers of the national army.

The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates as well as for the burial of prisoners of war, due regard being paid to their grade and rank.

ARTICLE 20

Repatriation.

After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of prisoners of war shall take place as speedily as possible.

ARTICLE 20

After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of prisoners of war shall be carried out as quickly as possible.

Sick and wounded.

CHAPTER III.—*On the Sick and Wounded*

ARTICLE 21

Geneva Convention to govern.

The obligations of belligerents with regard to the sick and wounded are governed by the Geneva Convention of the 22d August, 1864, subject to any modifications which may be introduced into it.

CHAPTER III.—*The Sick and Wounded*

ARTICLE 21

The obligations of belligerents with regard to the sick and wounded are governed by the Geneva Convention.

1899

SECTION II.—ON HOSTILITIES

CHAPTER I.—*On Means of Injuring the Enemy, Sieges, and Bombardments.*

ARTICLE 22

The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited.

ARTICLE 23

Besides the prohibitions provided by special Conventions, it is especially prohibited—

(a.) To employ poison or poisoned arms;

(b.) To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;

(c.) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;

(d.) To declare that no quarter will be given;

(e.) To employ arms, projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury;

(f.) To make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag or military ensigns and uniform of the enemy, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention;

(g.) To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such de-

1907

SECTION II.—HOSTILITIES

CHAPTER I.—*Means of Injuring the Enemy, Sieges, and Bombardments.*

ARTICLE 22

The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited.

ARTICLE 23

In addition to the prohibitions provided by special Conventions, it is especially forbidden—

(a.) To employ poison or poisoned weapons;

(b.) To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;

(c.) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;

(d.) To declare that no quarter will be given;

(e.) To employ arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;

(f.) To make improper use of a flag of truce, of the national flag or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention;

(g.) To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such de-

Hostilities.

Means of
injuring enemy,
sieges, and
bombardments.Special
prohibitions.

Poison.

Treachery.

Killing those
who have
surrendered.

Quarter.

Weapons causing
unnecessary
suffering.Abuse of flags
and uniform.Unnecessary
destruction or
seizure of property..

Rights and actions.

Forced service against one's own country.

Obtaining information permitted.

Assault on undefended towns, etc.

Warning of bombardments.

1899

struction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

ARTICLE 24

Ruses of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country, are considered allowable.

ARTICLE 25

The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended, is prohibited.

ARTICLE 26

The commander of an attacking force, before commencing a bombardment, except in the case of an assault, should do all he can to warn the authorities.

1907

struction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;

(h.) *To declare abolished, suspended, or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and actions of the nationals of the hostile party.*

A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the nationals of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the belligerent's service before the commencement of the war.

ARTICLE 24

Ruses of war and the employment of measures necessary for obtaining information about the enemy and the country are considered permissible.

ARTICLE 25

The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited.

ARTICLE 26

The officer in command of an attacking force must, before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault, do all in his power to warn the authorities.

1899

ARTICLE 27.

In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps should be taken to spare as far as possible edifices devoted to religion, art, science, and charity, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not used at the same time for military purposes.

The besieged should indicate these buildings or places by some particular and visible signs, which should previously be notified to the assailants.

ARTICLE 28

The pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited.

CHAPTER II.—*On Spies*

ARTICLE 29

An individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely, or on false pretences, he obtains, or seeks to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

Thus, soldiers not in disguise who have penetrated into the zone of operations of a hostile army to obtain information are not con-

1907

ARTICLE 27

In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, *historic monuments*, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes.

It is the duty of the besieged to indicate the presence of such buildings or places by distinctive and visible signs, which shall be notified to the enemy beforehand.

ARTICLE 28

The pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited.

Pillage prohibited.

CHAPTER II.—*Spies*

Spies.

ARTICLE 29

A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, he obtains or endeavors to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

Definitions.

Thus, soldiers not wearing a disguise who have penetrated into the zone of operations of the hostile army, for the purpose of ob-

Buildings, etc., to be spared.

1899

sidered spies. Similarly, the following are not considered spies: soldiers or civilians, carrying out their mission openly, charged with the delivery of despatches destined either for their own army or for that of the enemy. To this class belong likewise individuals sent in balloons to deliver despatches, and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a territory.

1907

taining information, are not considered spies. Similarly, the following are not considered spies: Soldiers and civilians, carrying out their mission openly, intrusted with the delivery of despatches intended either for their own army or for the enemy's army. To this class belong likewise persons sent in balloons for the purpose of carrying despatches and, generally, of maintaining communications between the different parts of an army or a territory.

ARTICLE 30

Trial required.

A spy taken in the act can not be punished without previous trial.

ARTICLE 30

A spy taken in the act shall not be punished without previous trial.

ARTICLE 31

Subsequent capture.

A spy who, after rejoining the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy, is treated as a prisoner of war, and incurs no responsibility for his previous acts of espionage.

Flags of truce.

CHAPTER III.—*On Flags of Truce*

ARTICLE 32

Inviolability of bearers.

An individual is considered as a parlementaire who is authorized by one of the belligerents to enter into communication with the other, and who carries a white

ARTICLE 31

A spy who, after rejoining the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy, is treated as a prisoner of war, and incurs no responsibility for his previous acts of espionage.

CHAPTER III.—*Flags of Truce*

ARTICLE 32

A person is regarded as a parlementaire who has been authorized by one of the belligerents to enter into communication with the other, and who advances bearing

1899

flag. He has a right to inviolability, as well as the trumpeter, bugler, or drummer, the flag-bearer, and the interpreter who may accompany him.

ARTICLE 33

The chief to whom a parlementaire is sent is not obliged to receive him in all circumstances.

He can take all steps necessary to prevent the parlementaire taking advantage of his mission to obtain information.

In case of abuse, he has the right to detain the parlementaire temporarily.

ARTICLE 34

The parlementaire loses his rights of inviolability if it is proved beyond doubt that he has taken advantage of his privileged position to provoke or commit an act of treachery.

CHAPTER IV.—*On Capitulations***ARTICLE 35**

Capitulations agreed on between the contracting Parties must be in accordance with the rules of military honor.

When once settled, they must be scrupulously observed by both the parties.

1907

a white flag. He has a right to inviolability, as well as the trumpeter, bugler or drummer, the flag-bearer and interpreter who may accompany him.

ARTICLE 33

The commander to whom a parlementaire is sent is not in all cases obliged to receive him.

He may take all the necessary steps to prevent the parlementaire taking advantage of his mission to obtain information.

In case of abuse, he has the right to detain the parlementaire temporarily.

ARTICLE 34

The parlementaire loses his rights of inviolability if it is proved in a clear and incontestable manner that he has taken advantage of his privileged position to provoke or commit an act of treachery.

CHAPTER IV.—*Capitulations***ARTICLE 35**

Capitulations agreed upon between the contracting Parties must take into account the rules of military honor.

Once settled, they must be scrupulously observed by both parties.

Reception not compulsory.

Treachery of parlementaire.

Capitulations.

Military honor to be observed.

Armistices.

1899

CHAPTER V.—*On Armistices*

Effect.

ARTICLE 36

An armistice suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not fixed, the belligerent parties can resume operations at any time, provided always the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

General.

ARTICLE 37

An armistice may be general or local. The first suspends all military operations of the belligerent States; the second, only those between certain fractions of the belligerent armies and in a fixed radius.

Notification.

ARTICLE 38

An armistice must be notified officially, and in good time, to the competent authorities and the troops. Hostilities are suspended immediately after the notification, or at a fixed date.

Suspension
of hostilities.

ARTICLE 39

Communication
allowed with
inhabitants.

It is for the contracting Parties to settle, in the terms of the armistice, what communications may be held, on the theatre of war,

1907

CHAPTER V.—*Armistices*

ARTICLE 36

An armistice suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not defined, the belligerent parties may resume operations at any time, provided always that the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

ARTICLE 37

An armistice may be general or local. The first suspends the military operations of the belligerent States everywhere; the second only between certain fractions of the belligerent armies and within a fixed radius.

ARTICLE 38

An armistice must be notified officially and in good time to the competent authorities and to the troops. Hostilities are suspended immediately after the notification, or on the date fixed.

ARTICLE 39

It rests with the contracting Parties to settle, in the terms of the armistice, what communications may be held in the theatre

1899

with the population and with each other.

ARTICLE 40

Any serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right to denounce it, and even, in case of urgency, to recommence hostilities at once.

ARTICLE 41

A violation of the terms of the armistice by private individuals acting on their own initiative, only confers the right of demanding the punishment of the offenders, and, if necessary, indemnity for the losses sustained.

SECTION III.—ON MILITARY AUTHORITY OVER HOSTILE TERRITORY.**ARTICLE 42**

Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.

The occupation applies only to the territory where such authority is established, and in a position to assert itself.

1907

of war with the inhabitants and between the inhabitants of one belligerent State and those of the other.

ARTICLE 40

Any serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right of denouncing it, and even, in cases of urgency, of recommencing hostilities immediately.

ARTICLE 41

A violation of the terms of the armistice by private persons acting on their own initiative only entitles the injured party to demand the punishment of the offenders or, if necessary, compensation for the losses sustained.

SECTION III.—MILITARY AUTHORITY OVER THE TERRITORY OF THE HOSTILE STATE.**ARTICLE 42**

Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.

The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and can be exercised.

Effect of violation by Powers.

Violation by private persons.

Military authority over captured territory.

Actual occupation.

Extent.

Preservation
of order
and safety.

Forcing infor-
mation from
inhabitants
forbidden.

Requiring oath
of allegiance
forbidden.

No confiscation.

Pillage
forbidden.

1899

ARTICLE 43

The authority of the legitimate power having actually passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all steps in his power to re-establish and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

ARTICLE 44

Any compulsion of the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country is prohibited.

ARTICLE 45

Any pressure on the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile Power is prohibited.

ARTICLE 46

Family honors and rights, individual lives and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected.

Private property can not be confiscated.

ARTICLE 47

Pillage is formally prohibited.

1907

ARTICLE 43

The authority of the legitimate power having in fact passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all the measures in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

ARTICLE 44

A belligerent is forbidden to force the inhabitants of territory occupied by it to *furnish information about the army of the other belligerent, or about its means of defence.*

ARTICLE 45

It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile Power.

ARTICLE 46

Family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected.

Private property can not be confiscated.

ARTICLE 47

Pillage is formally forbidden.

1899

ARTICLE 48

If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State, he shall do it, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules in existence and the assessment in force, and will in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory on the same scale as that by which the legitimate Government was bound.

ARTICLE 49

If, besides the taxes mentioned in the preceding article, the occupant levies other money taxes in the occupied territory, this can only be for military necessities or the administration of such territory.

ARTICLE 50

No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it can not be regarded as collectively responsible.

ARTICLE 51

No tax shall be collected except under a written order and on the responsibility of a commander-in-chief.

1907

ARTICLE 48

If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State, he shall do so, as far as is possible, in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence in force, and shall in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory to the same extent as the legitimate Government was so bound.

ARTICLE 49

If, in addition to the taxes mentioned in the above article, the occupant levies other money contributions in the occupied territory, this shall only be for the needs of the army or of the administration of the territory in question.

ARTICLE 50

No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which they can not be regarded as jointly and severally responsible.

ARTICLE 51

No contribution shall be collected except under a written order, and on the responsibility of a commander-in-chief.

Collection
of taxes.Levies for
military needs.General penalty
for acts of
individuals
forbidden.Collection of
contributions.

1899

This collection shall only take place, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules in existence and the assessment of taxes in force.

Receipts.

For every payment a receipt shall be given to the taxpayer.

Requisitions for needs of army.

Neither requisition in kind nor services can be demanded from communes or inhabitants except for the necessities of the army of occupation. They must be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the population in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their country.

Authority.

These requisitions and services shall only be demanded on the authority of the commander in the locality occupied.

Payment.

The contributions in kind shall, as far as possible, be paid for in ready money; if not, their receipt shall be acknowledged.

Seizure of public cash, property, etc.

An army of occupation can only take possession of the cash, funds, and property liable to requisition belonging strictly to the State, depots of arms, means of trans-

ARTICLE 52

1907

The collection of the said contribution shall only be effected as far as possible in accordance with the rules of assessment and incidence of the taxes in force.

For every contribution a receipt shall be given to the contributors.

ARTICLE 52

Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from municipalities or inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their own country.

Such requisitions and services shall only be demanded on the authority of the commander in the locality occupied.

Contributions in kind shall as far as possible be paid for in cash; if not, a receipt shall be given *and the payment of the amount due shall be made as soon as possible.*

ARTICLE 53

An army of occupation can only take possession of cash, funds, and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State, depots of arms, means of trans-

1899

port, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property of the State which may be used for military operations.

Railway plant, land telegraphs, telephones, steamers and other ships, apart from cases governed by maritime law, as well as depots of arms and, generally, all kinds of war material, even though belonging to companies or to private persons, are likewise material which may serve for military operations, but they must be restored at the conclusion of peace, and indemnities paid for them.

ARTICLE 54

The plant of railways coming from neutral States, whether the property of those States, or of companies, or of private persons, shall be sent back to them as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 55

The occupying State shall only be regarded as administrator and usufructuary of the public buildings, real property, forests and agricultural works belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must protect the capital of these properties, and administer it according to the rules of usufruct.

1907

port, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property belonging to the State which may be used for military operations.

All appliances, whether on land, at sea, or in the air, adapted for the transmission of news, or for the transport of persons or things, exclusive of cases governed by naval law, depots of arms, and, generally, all kinds of ammunition of war, may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made.

Telegraphs,
transportation,
etc.

ARTICLE 54

Submarine cables connecting an occupied territory with a neutral territory shall not be seized or destroyed except in the case of absolute necessity. They must likewise be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made.

Submarine
cables to
neutral territory.

ARTICLE 55

The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of these properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct.

Administration
of public prop-
erty in occu-
pied territory.

1899
ARTICLE 56

Municipal, religious, etc., property.

Legal proceedings for seizure, etc.

Internment of belligerents, and care of wounded in neutral countries.

Confinement of belligerents in neutral territory.

The property of the communes, that of religious, charitable, and educational institutions, and those of arts and science, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

All seizure of, and destruction, or intentional damage done to such institutions, to historical monuments, works of art or science, is prohibited, and should be made the subject of proceedings.

SECTION IV.—ON THE INTERNMENT OF BELLIGERENTS AND THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.*

ARTICLE 57

A neutral State which receives in its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the theatre of war.

It can keep them in camps, and even confine them in fortresses or locations assigned for this purpose.

It shall decide whether officers may be left at liberty on giving their parole that they will not

1907
ARTICLE 56

The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

All seizure of, destruction or wilful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art and science, is forbidden, and should be made the subject of legal proceedings.

*In 1907 the provisions on this subject, Articles 57, 58, 59 and 60, were transferred to the Convention (V) respecting the rights and duties of neutral Powers and persons in case of war on land as Articles 11, 12, 14 and 15 thereof. No change was made in their text except the substitution of the word "Power" for the word "State" wherever the latter appears in these articles.

1899

leave the neutral territory without authorization.

1907

ARTICLE 58

Failing a special convention, the neutral State shall supply the interned with the food, clothing, and relief required by humanity.

At the conclusion of peace, the expenses caused by the internment shall be made good.

Food, clothing,
etc.

Reimbursements.

ARTICLE 59

A neutral State may authorize the passage through its territory of wounded or sick belonging to the belligerent armies, on condition that the trains bringing them shall carry neither combatants nor war material. In such a case, the neutral State is bound to adopt such measures of safety and control as may be necessary for the purpose.

Wounded and sick brought under these conditions into neutral territory by one of the belligerents, and belonging to the hostile party, must be guarded by the neutral State, so as to insure their not taking part again in the military operations. The same duty shall devolve on the neutral State with regard to wounded or sick of the other army who may be committed to its care.

Transit of
wounded or
sick through
neutral territory.

Neutral State
must furnish
guard.

1899
ARTICLE 60

Geneva
Convention
applicable.

The Geneva Convention applies
to sick and wounded interned in
neutral territory.

1907

RATIFICATIONS, ADHESIONS AND RESERVATIONS

The 1899 Convention was *ratified* by all the signatory Powers on
the dates indicated:

Austria-Hungary	September 4, 1900
Belgium	September 4, 1900
Bulgaria	September 4, 1900
Denmark	September 4, 1900
France	September 4, 1900
Germany	September 4, 1900
Great Britain	September 4, 1900
Greece	April 4, 1901
Italy	September 4, 1900
Japan	October 6, 1900
Luxemburg	July 12, 1901
Mexico	April 17, 1901
Montenegro	October 16, 1900
Netherlands	September 4, 1900
Norway	July 5, 1907
Persia	September 4, 1900
Portugal	September 4, 1900
Roumania	September 4, 1900
Russia	September 4, 1900
Servia	May 11, 1901
Siam	September 4, 1900
Spain	September 4, 1900
Sweden	July 5, 1907
Turkey	June 12, 1907
United States	April 9, 1902

Adhesions:

Argentine Republic	June 17, 1907
Bolivia	February 7, 1907
Brazil	February 25, 1907
Chile	June 19, 1907
China	June 12, 1907
Colombia	January 30, 1907
Cuba	April 17, 1907
Dominican Republic	April 13, 1907
Ecuador	July 31, 1907
Guatemala	May 2, 1906
Haiti	May 24, 1907
Honduras	August 21, 1906
Korea	March 17, 1903
Nicaragua	May 17, 1907
Panama	July 20, 1907
Paraguay	April 12, 1907
Peru	November 24, 1903
Salvador	June 20, 1902
Switzerland	June 20, 1907
Uruguay	June 21, 1906
Venezuela	March 1, 1907

Reservations: none.

The 1907 Convention was *ratified* by the following signatory Powers on the dates indicated:

Austria-Hungary	November 27, 1909
Belgium	August 8, 1910
Bolivia	November 27, 1909
Brazil	January 5, 1914
Cuba	February 22, 1912
Denmark	November 27, 1909
France	October 7, 1910
Germany	November 27, 1909
Great Britain	November 27, 1909
Guatemala	March 15, 1911
Haiti	February 2, 1910

Japan	December 13, 1911
Luxenbourg	September 5, 1912
Mexico	November 27, 1909
Netherlands	November 27, 1909
Norway	September 19, 1910
Panama	September 11, 1911
Portugal	April 13, 1911
Roumania	March 1, 1912
Russia	November 27, 1909
Salvador	November 27, 1909
Siam	March 12, 1910
Sweden	November 27, 1909
Switzerland	May 12, 1910
United States	November 27, 1909

Adhesions:

Liberia	February 4, 1914
Nicaragua	December 16, 1909

The following Powers signed the Convention but have not yet ratified:

Argentine Republic	Montenegro
Bulgaria	Paraguay
Chile	Persia
Colombia	Peru
Dominican Republic	Servia
Ecuador	Turkey
Greece	Uruguay
Italy	Venezuela

Reservations:¹

Austria-Hungary

Under reservation of the declaration made in the plenary session of the Conference of August 17, 1907.²

Extract from the procès-verbal:

The delegation of Austria-Hungary having accepted the new Article 22a, on condition that Article 44 of the Convention now in force be maintained as it is, can not consent to the Article 44a, proposed by the Second Commission.³

¹All these reservations were made at signature.

²Reservation maintained at ratification.

³Statement of Mr. Mérey von Kapos-Mére. *Actes et documents*, vol. i, p. 86.

Germany

Under reservation of Article 44 of the annexed Regulations.¹

Japan

With reservation of Article 44.¹

Montenegro

Under the reservations formulated as to Article 44 of the Regulations annexed to the present Convention and contained in the minutes of the fourth plenary session of August 17, 1907.

Extract from the procès-verbal:

The delegation of Montenegro has the honor to declare that having accepted the new Article 22a, proposed by the delegation of Germany, in the place of Article 44 of the existing Regulations of 1899, it makes reservations on the subject of the new wording of the said Article 44a.²

Russia

Under the reservations formulated as to Article 44 of the Regulations annexed to the present Convention and contained in the minutes of the fourth plenary session of August 17, 1907.¹

Extract from the procès-verbal:

The delegation of Russia has the honor to declare that having accepted the new Article 22a, proposed by the delegation of Germany, in the place of Article 44 of the existing Regulations of 1899, it makes reservations on the subject of the new wording of the said Article 44a.³

Turkey

Under reservation of Article 3.

¹Reservation maintained at ratification.

²Statement of Mr. Tcharykow. *Actes et documents*, vol. i, p. 86.

³Statement of Mr. Martens. *Actes et documents*, vol. i, p. 86.

